10. A faulty thermometer has its fixed point marked $5^{\circ}C$ and $95^{\circ}C$. This thermometer reads the temperature of the body as $59^{\circ}C$. The correct temperature on a Celsius scale is:

a. $48.6^{\circ}C$ b. $58^{\circ}C$ c. $59^{\circ}C$ d. $60^{\circ}C$

11. On which of the following scales of temperature, the temperature is never negative:

a. Celsius b. Fahrenheit c. Reaumer d. Kelvin

12. The upper and lower fixed point of a thermometer are separated by 160mm. The length of mercury thread above the lower temperature is 40mm. Then the temperature at this point is:

a. $25^{\circ}F$ b. 45F c. $57^{\circ}F$ d. $77^{\circ}F$ 13. Two thermometer *X* and *Y* have ice points marked $15^{\circ}C$ and $25^{\circ}C$ respectively and steam points marked at $75^{\circ}C$ and $125^{\circ}C$ respectively. If thermometer *X* measures the temperature of bath as $60^{\circ}C$ then temperature measured by thermometer *Y* of same bath is,

a. $75^{\circ}C$ b. $80^{\circ}C$ c. $90^{\circ}C$ d. $100^{\circ}C$ 14. Two thermometers, one Celsius and the other Fahrenheit are put in hot bath. The reading on Fahrenheit thermometer is three times the reading on Celsius thermometer. The temperature of the bath is:

a. $(\frac{80}{3})^0 C$ b. $70^0 C$ c. $80^0 C$ d. $100^0 C$

Reflection at plane & a curved mirror

1. When light travelling in a certain medium falls on the surface of another medium, a part of it turns back in the same medium. This phenomenon is called

a. Reflection b. Refraction c. Diffraction d. Acoustics

2. On reflection which of the following quantity changes:a. Speed b. Frequency c. Wavelength d. Intensity

3. The power of the plane mirror in Dioptre is:

a. 0 b. +1 c. -1 d. Infinity 4. If the angle of incidence on a plane surface is 30° , the deviation produced by the plane surface is,

a. 30⁰

b. 60⁰

c. 90⁰

d. 120⁰

5. A plane mirror is rotated by an angle θ . The change in deviation of a ray produced by the mirror is:

a. θ b. 2θ c. 3θ d. 4θ

6. The rear-view mirror in a car is:

a. Plane mirrorb. Concave mirror c. Convex mirrord. Plano-convex mirror7. An object is placed at a distance twice the focal length of a concave mirror. The image

formed is:

a. Virtual and Inverted c. Real and erect

b. Real inverted and diminished d. Real, Inverted and of the same size as the object.